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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE prospects of the year's wheat harvest are now sufficiently developed to make estimates of some value. In this country the crop of the Far Northwest, the Dakota region and Manitoba, is a comparative failure, owing to drought in the spring, but in other regions it is at least an average yield, so that we shall have a large surplus for export. From our European markets the word is that their supply will be largely imported from America. The crops of Eastern Europe are failures: the two great wheat exporting countries there, Russia and Austria-Hungary, it is declared, "will find it difficult this year to feed themselves." Word comes also from Australia and from India, that their crops are deficient, and that they will have but small quantities, if any, for the markets of England and France.

All our competitors, therefore, are accounted for, except the Argentine Republic. Its wheat export has come to be important enough for us to consider, and it will not be surprising if its product, this year, should be a factor of commercial significance at Liverpool.

It happens that in Western Europe the wheat has done well. The crop of England and France is so good that it is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels in excess of last year, while Spain has a better yield than usual, western Germany a fair one, and Italy nearly an average. But even with the best results from their fields, these countries are grain buyers, and the betterment of their yield only diminishes to a small degree the quantity which must go to the great markets of England and France. It therefore appears fairly certain, on the one hand that we have a good surplus for sale, and on the other hand that Europe will demand it of us at better prices than have been the rule of the last two or three years.

THE new Commissioner of Indian Affairs has published a notice to his subordinates that he will make no removals except for cause, and that charges must be presented against persons whose unfitness for their place suggests a change. If this notice is made in good faith, and is not an invitation to get up such charges, after a fashion not unknown in the last Administration, it shows that Colonel Morgan occupies a correct position so far. But how will he answer politicians who should charge that this notice was a reflection upon the Administration for removing Mr. Oberly and appointing Colonel Morgan in his place? That certainly was not a change made because of Mr. Oberly's unfitness for the place of Indian Commissioner, nor because charges had been made and proved against his management of the office. "Why," they will ask, "should there be one rule for higher offices, and another for the lower, where neither have any direct political significance and either could be filled just as well by a Democrat as by a Republican? Is this principle of no removal except for cause one to be honored only by applying it to minor places? Surely one rule and principle must run through the whole system of our government, and the subordinate like the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has no right to profess a virtue to which his superiors make no pretence." On this ground the politician and the reformer must join hands: it must be either the principle of merit or that of spoils. But the Administration, we fear, is like the people mentioned in the Old Testament, who "feared the Lord and served graven images."

We hope the day is not far off when it will be as absurd for any gentleman holding such an office as Col. Morgan does to issue such a notice, as for him to announce that he means to govern his conduct by the Ten Commandments.

WHEN Professor Hilgard was removed from the Superintendency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1885, Mr. Cleveland put in his place a Buffalo journalist, lawyer, and politician, a Mr. Thorn. This gentleman had, it was understood, been serviceable to Mr. Cleveland, as a "worker" or something of the sort, and he had been assigned, a little earlier, to the chief clerkship of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Having had no training or experience whatever in science, his selection as chief of the Survey was grotesque, and practically an affront to the experienced and capable officers who were connected with its work. Probably nothing in all Mr. Cleveland's record of unfit appointments was more preposterous.

Yet now that Professor Mendenhall has been appointed to replace Mr. Thorn, there has been an effort to represent this change as a mere matter of partisanship. It would be difficult to find an instance which better repels that idea. Professor Mendenhall is regarded by those in a situation to know him well as an excellent selection for the place; and it is at least certain that he has had extended training and experience in scientific work.

WE congratulate Mr. Porter, of the Census Bureau, on his selection of Mr. Edward Stanwood to collect the statistics of the cotton manufacture for the coming census. Mr. Stanwood, it is true, is a Protectionist, and did excellent service in the last campaign by a pamphlet on "New England as a Customer for Western Products," in which he effectually shattered a bit of Mr. Thurman's demagogery. But he would be a bold man who should impeach his fairness and his integrity in the circles in which he is best known. He is one of the many able newspaper men who learnt their profession under Mr. Goddard on the *Boston Advertiser*, and he succeeded to the editorship on his death. From this he was displaced, as were the other "Goddard men," during the brief interval in which the *Advertiser* was swung away from its Republican traditions to the support of Mugwumpery. Of late he has engaged in historical writing, and in editing the *Youth's Companion*.

THE situation of the salt business of America is one of those which illustrates the use and need of combinations among producers to check the extravagances of competition. For years past the Syracuse and the Michigan producers have been carrying on a war of prices which has made a living profit as good as impossible. Salt has been sold for less than mud and sand could have been gathered and packed in barrels for transportation, because each set of producers was bent on driving the others out of the field. At last they have reached an agreement to divide the field between them, and each to refuse orders from the territory assigned to the others, in the belief that this will put an end to the ruinous competition. As a consequence of this it is expected that the price of salt will be advanced ten cents a barrel,—an advance much too small to be appreciable to the buyer of the article at retail.

We are not sure that it would not have been better to agree upon a minimum price, rather than divide the field; although it is evident that any breach of the actual agreement will be more easily detected. But we see nothing to find fault with in the agreement itself, if only it had been made with the assent of the consumers of the government as their representative. Pooling regulated by law is the only remedy for both excessive competition and for the exactions of Trusts.

PROFESSOR PERRY is not only one of the most enthusiastic of Free Traders, but also a man whose personal geniality and other admirable traits of character give him an unusual influence with

his students. He is the senior Professor at Williams College since the death of Mark Hopkins, and his eye is not dimmed nor his natural force abated; yet of the 51 students who graduated this year at Williams, only 10 were Free Traders.

NORTH as well as South Dakota appears to be a field for exploiting new ideas in constitutional law, and indeed there is danger that the constitutions of all the new States will be overloaded with matters which ought to be left to the statute book, and kept subject to easy repeal. The proposal, however, to have a legislature of but one branch is a legitimate constitutional question, and the plan seems to find favor in the North Dakota Convention. It is not a novel one. It was originated last century by Condorcet, and was adopted by our own Commonwealth in 1776, with the additional proviso—also Condorcet's—that the legislature should elect the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth. But it did not work at all. It was not found that the character of finality thus imparted to the legislation of a single house deepened the sense of responsibility in its members. The Pennsylvania delegation in the national Convention of 1787 gave their support to the proposal to make Congress a dual body, one branch representing the States and the other the people. And the general experience of the Nation and the States has justified this preference for a double legislature.

As all other fads are on the carpet, the Free Traders tried to get a hearing in North Dakota, and made their effort in the body which represents the farmers. Their proposal was voted down by an overwhelming majority, by the very class of farmers which most depends on the foreign market for the sale of their wheat.

THE suggestion of an article in THE AMERICAN, some time ago, that the Philadelphia and Reading people were wasting valuable time in soliciting from the City Council the right to cross the streets with their elevated roadway has apparently found its corresponding conclusion in the minds of those gentlemen. Recurring therefore to the powers granted in their charter, they announce that they will cross the dozen or so streets which are on the projected route, by its authority, building the essential part of the road, of course, on the private property which they already own, or will acquire by the methods prescribed in the law.

The agitation of adverse interests over this announcement is decidedly diverting. They protest against such a "lawless" method of procedure. But unless it has the law on its side the Reading cannot proceed: if it has, why, in the name of fair play, should it be expected to stand longer knocking at the doors of Councils, only to be baffled and put off? More than a year and a half has already been wasted in this preposterous business, and it is obvious that a large part of the membership of Councils, if not a majority, is opposed to any practicable measure by which the Reading can place its central dépôt in a position comparable to that of the Pennsylvania. Whatever may be the motive of this opposition, honest or otherwise, it exists, and it had long since become a simple question of common-sense judgment whether it was worth while to waste more time and suffer further great losses through delay.

Of course, the charter right of the Reading to throw its bridges over the streets will be disputed in the courts, and the question will come in the end to that rare tribunal, the Supreme bench. What may be found to be law there it would be rash to predict, but if, as is stated, the clauses in the Reading's charter are the same as those in the Pennsylvania's, perhaps the same rule will be applied to both. Meantime, it is certainly a sound policy to go ahead with the construction, raise the issue of right, and urge it forward to a determination.

THE inquiry is made with some eagerness,—as concerning a subject to which popular attention is just now called,—when the judges of the Supreme Court will complete their terms of service. An investigation of that matter is not very encouraging to those

who might hope for early changes through the authority of popular elections. The Chief Justice's term will expire first,—which will doubtless not give deep pain to some people,—but it extends to January, 1896, and by that time, we judge it probable, there will be a good deal more said in and out of the Legislature, on the subject of liquor licenses. As for the Associate Justices, they will hold on a long time: Judge Sterrett's term expires in 1900, Judge Green's in 1902, Judge Clark's in 1904, and the other three judges have just taken their seats—Williams in 1888, and Mitchell and McCollum in 1889—for full terms of twenty-one years.

Is it not likely that by next January the need of a special session of the Legislature, to repair the breaches in the Brooks law, will be considered necessary?

THE national convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies, held in Philadelphia last week, marks by its numbers and enthusiasm the proportions attained by a movement which is only a few years old. Day after day the neighborhood of Broad and Race streets saw groups of young and thoughtful people thronging to or from the Armory of the First Regiment, bearing double badges which spoke of their membership in the Convention and of the State from which they came. The Boston delegation alone was said to number more than a thousand, and other States, especially in New England, were very largely represented. The movement is a wholesome sign in so far as it indicates a sense of the need to bring religion into closer relation to practical life, and to make it fruitful in good work. It also is an indication of the desire to overleap sectarian distinctions and bring Christians of all names into a brotherhood of common labor for common objects. But if the multiplication of societies and associations for these practical objects is to continue, it is fair to ask what use there will be for a Christian Church. In its original idea it was a Sabbath School, a Temperance Society, a Young (and old) Men's (and Women's) Christian Association, a Society of Christian Endeavor, and much else besides. Is the division of labor to be applied in this sphere also, and if so, what functions are to be left to it?

Neither does the adoption of such a finely sounding name give it any guarantee that this practical character will be maintained. It is quite possible for a society to outlive its first uses, and to retain nothing of its original purpose except the name. The founders of Tammany Hall, which celebrates its centenary this year, would have been very much astonished if they could have foreseen that it was to become the dominant ring of the Democratic party in New York City. And so a Society of Christian Endeavor may come to represent an endeavor to do nothing but talk. There are indications of such a possibility in the new organization, which might do well to remember that "speech is silvery but silence is golden."

THE disgrace inflicted on the people of Mississippi by the Sullivan and Kilrain fight must be confined to the authorities of the county in which the fight took place. The Governor warned the two ruffians and their friends that he would not allow them to break the laws of the State. It was the failure of the county sheriff to act on this instruction which made the fight possible. After it had taken place the Governor made an effort to have the offenders-in-chief arrested, and did secure the arrest of Sullivan at Nashville, but not his detention for extradition. Whatever we may think of Mississippi in other matters, we must give its authorities some credit for having tried to do their duty in this; and we hope they will follow the business up until the offenders have been brought to justice. Why should the principals and seconds of a prize-fight be more safe in any part of the Union than the principals and accessories to a felony would be?

CINCINNATI is probably the most unpromising city in the Union in which to undertake strict enforcement of the Sunday laws. It contains a very large Jewish population, and the Jews of America are disposed to resent any legislation which seems to

assume that this is a Christian country. It has also a very large German population of the kind which troubles neither church nor synagogue, and insists on enjoying in America a stretch of liberty which it never possessed at home. It is owing chiefly to these two elements that Sunday has amounted to less in Cincinnati than even in Chicago or St. Louis. But the riotous disturbances of a few years ago have awakened many good people to the belief that the peace and quiet of the city demand a much more rigorous enforcement of the laws; and the success of the Law and Order Society of Pittsburg seems to have suggested that the enforcement of the Sunday laws would be a good beginning. Certainly it cannot be good for the moral character of a great city to have its weekly day of rest converted into a day of drunken carousal. On no other day is intemperance so much a social danger. It is for this reason that our Pennsylvania law forbids the sale of liquor on that day; and the spectacle of the Sunday carousals at Gloucester, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, justifies the provision.

At first it was thought a hopeless business to establish a Sober Sunday in Cincinnati. But the municipal election of last spring was made to turn partly on this question. Judges and a prosecuting attorney pledged to enforce the law were endorsed by the Citizens' Committee, and were elected on that ground. The Mayor is not in sympathy with them, but he has been forced to yield, and to give the support of the police to the movement. On Sunday last, for the first time since the War, not only the saloons, but the stores and other places of business were closed and secular business of all kinds was suspended. The result is surprising to those who know what a Cincinnati Sunday has been. The permanence of the reform will depend greatly on the good sense and moderation exhibited by the friends of Sunday rest. Should they run to such extremes as the Law and Order Society has in Pittsburg, there will be a reaction, which will be felt in the next election.

In our own city there is a Sunday-closing movement, which deserves general sympathy. The master-barbers generally wish to keep open their shops on Sunday. The journeymen are making a united effort to have them closed, in order that they may enjoy a day of rest like other people. Their Association is going to prosecute selected cases in each of the wards, in order to test the possibility of having the law enforced. There certainly is no necessity for keeping the barber shops open. Those who cannot or will not get shaved by Saturday night ought to be obliged to shave themselves or wear their beards until Monday. And it is a good sign when any class of working people unite to resist the encroachments of capital on labor's day of rest, which is a weekly witness to the truth that the man is more and other than merely a laborer.

THE sentiment of justice seems to be stronger in Tennessee than in any other State of the South. Chancellor Gibson, the highest judge of the State, has decided that a colored man chosen a member of the Knoxville Board of Education must be treated by the other members of the Board exactly as if he were white. The form of his decision was even more significant than its substance. He said: "Our laws are now blind to the color of a man's skin. In Tennessee a man must show other titles to preëminence than that which results from a comparison of cuticles. The higher law on which the defendants rely in their answer may be appealed to on the hustings, but the courts are bound by the law of the land." So the white members of that school-board must pay the costs of suit, and must accept the brother-in-black as their colleague in all their deliberations, and give full weight to his vote. *E pur si muove!*

The right of the colored people to be represented in a branch of local administration which so much concerns them is unquestionable. In the ten years 1877-87 the attendance of colored children on the public schools of the South has increased from 570,000 to 1,120,000, and both white and colored show a marked improvement in their appreciation of educational privileges. In all the States south of the Potomac the two races share equally in

the expenditure of the School Fund. And had the national government been allowed to come to the assistance of the States in this matter, with such aid as would have lengthened the school term to six or eight months of the year, the South would have reaped abundant fruit from this new interest in education. At present the vacation is so long that the pupils have time to forget nearly all they have learned during the short time school is open.

WE must applaud the members of the Salvation Army who went to jail in Quincy, Mass., rather than pay a fine for parading without a license. They are defending the right to free use of the streets and highways of America, against preposterous restrictions which have grown up in some parts of our country. There is a notion that the community which creates streets and roads has the right to prescribe under what conditions they shall be used. The fact is that the making of public highways is a condition on which mankind at large has consented to the establishment of private ownership of the lands and tenements past which such highways run. The rights of the human race in this planet antedate the rights of the people of Quincy to their town-lots; and the latter are held in severalty on condition that mankind shall be embarrassed as little as possible in its passing to and fro on its legitimate errands. Another false notion is that while one man or two men or five men may use streets or roads without restriction, fifty or a hundred moving together must ask leave. Until it can be shown that the hundred obstruct needlessly the use by one or five, the right of the hundred is proportionally greater than that of the smaller number. To parade on the streets or highways is just as lawful as to walk on them, and he who pays a fine inflicted for parading abandons in so far a natural and universal right, on which parochial legislation has encroached. This was the position taken by the English courts as to the use of the streets of English towns by this same Salvation Army, when the mayors of the towns tried to suppress their parades by the authority of municipal ordinances. Lastly there is the modern and false idea that religious meetings are properly in-door affairs, and may be driven off the streets whenever the public pleases. All great religious movements—Buddhism, primitive Christianity, the Friars, the Reformation, Quakerism, Methodism, made their power felt in the open air and in masses who would not come to Church. A formal and self-satisfied Church may encase itself in brick and mortar; an earnest Church will "go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in."

It always is said in such cases that the offenders should have applied for a "license," and it would not have been refused. That is exactly what they should not have done. To ask for permission is to admit the right of refusal, and that the Salvation Army never should admit.

THE investigation which has resulted in the appeal of the Convict Klemmer against the infliction of death by electricity, has brought out a great deal which was not known to the New York legislature when the law was passed to substitute the electric shock for the hangman's noose. One electrician after another has given testimony to the effect that there is no absolute certainty that such a shock will kill. It was said by one witness that it was possible to raise the tension to a point which he thought would be certain to produce instantaneous death, but it would be at the risk of bursting the generating apparatus and killing the attendants. Yet the most powerful artificial current produces only a spark of a few feet in length; while people have recovered from being struck by a flash of lightning, which is at least half a mile long. Others doubted whether any shock would be certain to produce death in every case. The effect of electricity on different temperaments differs as much as the effects of alcohol, or even more. What probably would be sure death to one, might merely inflict the most terrible suffering on another, or produce a temporary paralysis of the vital and sentient powers. Therefore the law is defective in prescribing that death shall be inflicted by a

means which will not certainly put an end to life. And it is unconstitutional because it would inflict the "cruel and unusual punishment" forbidden by the State Constitution, where death was not the result. Under the weight of this testimony, it is not unlikely that the Court of Appeals will set the law aside on constitutional grounds, and we shall hear no more of this new fad in penal legislation.

THE Irish movement led by Mr. Parnell has embodied itself in a third organization: The Tenants' Defense Association. It succeeds the National League as that succeeded the Land League, and has the advantage of being, at least in its title, more in accord with English ideas of what such an organization ought to be. But it is seriously defective in narrowing the issue on which the movement is based, even more than did the Land League, into an organized effort for the settlement of a single agrarian problem, instead of being a general effort to deal with what Carlyle would call "The-Condition-of-Ireland Question." It also probably suits the English better, because it hardly can become an international organization. We cannot conceive of its having American or Australian branches with so limited a purpose; but the present organization of the National League may perpetuate itself abroad and cooperate with this new organization at home.

We regret any movement which tends to deepen the conflict of classes in Ireland, instead of bringing all classes of Irishmen into cooperation for national ends. In this respect the National League offered the fairest prospect of general advantage, and has failed only in so far as it did not get practically beyond the platform of the Land League. We also regret any movement which concentrates Irish attention on the land question and the land laws as the root of Irish miseries. That can only postpone a cure.

THE Marquis of Lorne spent several years on this continent as Governor-General of Canada. He therefore will be regarded in England as understanding American conditions. He has an article in the June *Fortnightly* in which he airs his knowledge, in arguing against letting any Irish Parliament have the settling of the Land question. Here are some chips: "Colonial and American experience proves to us that local majorities, whether in townships, districts, provinces, or even in States, have often acted so loosely in reference to proprietary rights that it has been found necessary, by a constitutional amendment, to make *ultra vires* any legislation that impairs the obligation of contract, or transfer the rights of one citizen to another. . . . The same tendency has been exhibited over and over again in the United States, where local powers have constantly been exceeded, and the provisions against such excess have finally developed into the institution of the Supreme Court, which interprets law and provides justice not only between local authorities, but between sovereign States. . . . An American citizen delights to call himself and all his fellows in a crowded street 'sovereign,' but if he steps outside the proprieties of life, the citizen sovereign is speedily 'run in' by the nearest policeman representing the central authority."

And yet the husband of the Princess Louise is said not to exceed the average of young Britons in ignorance!

REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK.

THE bearish movement of the market, referred to in last week's article, continued through the early part of the past week, the attack being moved over against the trust stocks, which were very badly used up. Then the bears began to think it was time to do a little covering, considering that the market had had a drop of from three to ten points, the latter in the trusts. The effect of the buying was to improve prices somewhat, and give the thoroughly scared crowd of small traders who had been hurt a chance to breathe again.

One of the causes of the drop was the disappointment felt over the news from Chicago. Last week there had been rumors that the Chicago, Burlington & Northern had actually been purchased in the interest of the other roads. When the news came that nothing of the kind had been done, and that the "settlement"

merely amounted to a resolution of the western lines to maintain local rates while reducing through rates, and this dependent upon the lines east of Chicago consenting to bear a portion of the reduction, there was a sudden cooling down among the traders, who at once proceeded to sell stocks instead of buying them. But now it begins to look as if, after all, there were something actually behind these rumors. It has come out that offers to purchase the C. B. & N. have actually been made by the Northwestern road, and that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—whose progeny the C. B. & N. may be said to be,—has also been negotiating. It is further known that the first rumors of the purchase came by cable from London, and it was then stated that the authority was J. S. Morgan & Co.

Some time or other the thing will come—if it has not already been done—and anyway, it begins to dawn upon Wall street that the Inter-State Railway Association has, after all, more vitality in it than was thought. It has been on the eve of dissolution several times in the past six weeks, according to the Chicago despatches; but somehow it does not go to pieces. It seems to survive every alleged death there, and the influences behind it seem to be a good deal stronger than appears on the surface. After all, it comes down to the question of who can supply the money, for all the roads are constantly needing it, and legitimately so for they are still in the process of growth. Whoever supplies the money has the chief say, and the banking interests are evidently determined that peace shall be preserved.

The Chicago & Alton road, the disturbing factor in the southwest, is not in need of money, and its managers therefore feel independent; but it cannot hope to win in a fight against the twenty-six roads in the Association, and if it assumes a position of active antagonism, that is the force it will have to fight. The managers of this property made the mistake of their lives when they failed to sell out to the Atchison company. It is said they asked 200 for the stock, and the Atchison people thought it was too high. Perhaps it would have paid the Atchison company to purchase even at that high rate; it is certain it would have paid the Alton to sell at a less one. The time when it can pay eight per cent. dividends on its stock is passing away. It will do well if it pays five or six for some years to come. It is probable, however, that it will not attempt to fight the associated roads, but while remaining out of the Association will act in harmony with it, as the Illinois Central is doing. The conference of railroad men called to consider this question, and to discuss the great trust scheme, may bear important fruits.

It was some weeks ago that a scheme to combine the Western roads in one or more great trusts, was spoken of in this article. Since then the project has been more talked about. Public discussion of it has fairly started, but the scheme is so vast that it does not seem possible it can get beyond the stage of discussion for a year or so, notwithstanding the rapidity with which events sometimes march in these times. The argument in its favor is this: that these western roads are so closely related to each other it is impossible to manage them independently. The rates made on one affect the business of the others immediately, and because of this they never have been managed except by joint agreement in one or more forms. It is simply a question, therefore, how close the union shall be, and if it is found that nothing but a trust arrangement will fully meet the necessities of the case, such an arrangement will finally be made. And it should be one by and with the sanction of the law, and the public temper will have to change a little before the necessary legislation can be obtained. For this reason it seems safe to say that the scheme will remain in the debating stage for a considerable time to come. The railroad men themselves are not prepared for it yet.

The "settlement" made last week is dependent for effect upon the consent of the eastern lines to share a portion of the reduction on the through rates from the seaboard to St. Paul. The trunk lines have heretofore refused to do this. They are not interested in maintaining rates beyond their western termini. It is rather their interest to have them as low as possible, for the low rates stimulate business, which either west or east must pass over their lines. In former years, when the trunk lines were fighting desperately, the western roads directly benefited, for traffic was increased and they got full rates for it. The position is now reversed. Business is picking up considerably on these eastern roads. For example, on the Lake Shore road, for the first five months of this year tonnage was materially less than for the corresponding period of last year. Since June 1st, the tide has turned, and an increase in the aggregate traffic is reported for every week. Freight agents think that the latter half of the year will fully make up for the falling off in the first half. If this be the case, the Lake Shore may pay its extra dividend of one per cent. at the close of the year, the same as last; and the stockholders of the New York Central may, after all, get the 5 per cent. promised them.

It has an important bearing on the future of these roads that

the wheat crops are short in the principal exporting countries of Europe. It has been known for three or four weeks that the outlook in Russia and the Austrian provinces was bad; but now it is known that the crops are a certain failure there. France and England have better crops than usual, but they always have to buy heavily from other countries, and this year their principal demands will be on this country. India and Australasia report short crops, so that little can be expected from there. Our own wheat crop promises to be both large and of first quality. There is some shortage in the spring wheat belt of Dakota, but the winter wheat is everywhere reported to be superb. In Kansas the most magnificent crop the State has had in years is about to be harvested—a fact which makes the managers of the Rock Island road feel a great deal more cheerful than they have been for a year or more. It will do a great deal to help the Atchison also, if anything but a Receiver can help it. All this export wheat must come to the seaboard, and though the water ways will get much, the all rail lines will also get considerable. They get all the extra west-bound tonnage that a good foreign demand for our grain makes. The more the Western farmer has to sell, and can sell, the more money he has to spend in buying the things which are carried westward to him.

Trust stocks are out of favor for the time. The extreme fluctuations in the price of sugar stock, and the collapse in the price of lead stock, following the publication of the statement of the capitalization of the trust, have caused heavy losses to the public. The public buying of lead trust has been enormous, and the losses must be correspondingly wide-spread. It created a sort of panic among holders when it became known that the capital had been swollen to \$83,000,000. The main question, however, is what the trust can earn, and the insiders claim that they can earn a 4 per cent. dividend on this amount. They sold freely above 30, but they seem to have been content to buy again when the price got down to 24 and 25. At that figure they say the stock represents the actual cash value of the property in the trust, if it were put up to auction to-day. The price of the stock fell the more rapidly because the banks which had been lending on it threw it out of loans right and left. It is difficult to borrow on the trust stocks at all now, especially as there is some fear that money will work tight for a time, because of expected large exports of gold and also the demands from the West to move the crops.

THE SITUATION OF PROTECTION.

THOUGH it is now a year since the issue was formed between the two great parties of the nation on the question of Protection or Free Trade, and though it is eight months since the verdict of the people was recorded, yet practically the whole matter rests as it did when the national conventions framed their resolves, and submitted the question to trial. The Tariff laws remain as they were under Mr. Cleveland, the duties levied on foreign goods are the same and no more, and the only gain made so far by the election of a Republican president is that,—as in the case of the worsted duty,—the construction and enforcement of the law are in behalf of the people of the United States, rather than for the advantage of those of foreign countries.

It is of course ridiculous to pretend, as the Free Trade press is fond of doing, that with the customs laws thus unchanged, opportunity has been afforded to test the truth of the Republican claims made in the last campaign in behalf of a Protective system. The subject has not yet been dealt with. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, last winter, declined to yield to the judgment signified in the election, and prevented the revision of duties upon the line which the Republican policy demanded. The legislation desired is therefore postponed, and the whole subject is suspended until Congress can again take it under consideration. We have still the original *status quo*.

Looking forward, then, to the meeting of Congress, earlier than usual, and to the attempt which will be made to take up and act upon the Tariff schedules, it can hardly be said that the prospect of satisfactory action at an early day is very bright. The Republicans have a bare majority of the House,—not a "working majority" except under unusually strenuous conditions. The new States will somewhat increase this, but still the margin will be dangerously narrow. That it will be enough to enable the framing and passing of a good revision, replacing weak clauses by strong ones, raising duties that are too low, and cutting off en-

tirely those which are not protective in principle, we shall all hope, until the contrary is demonstrated, but hoping with the attendant consciousness that the inherent difficulty of the task is great.

If any aid could be expected from the Democratic side, the work would be less difficult. But where are the Protection Democrats? If there be any such, is there one, even from Pennsylvania, whose Democracy is not superior to his Protectionism? If there be one, why did he not show himself in the last session, when the subject was discussed in the light of the election's result, and when the force of the popular decision was as fully received as it can be now, or will be when the next session opens? It may be fairly anticipated that the strength of Free Trade in the coming Congress will be substantially that of the Democratic membership, and that the possibilities of Protection legislation must be measured by the strength of the Republican majority only. There are few signs, so far, that there is to be any realignment of parties. The Democratic Convention of Mississippi has just reaffirmed in substance the Free Trade declarations of the St. Louis convention, and it is quite certain that the convention of Ohio, soon to assemble, will follow the same course. The Cleveland wing of the party is in control. Whatever Mr. Randall may think,—and it must not be forgotten, at any time, that Mr. Randall has never subordinated his partisanship to his supposed economic inclinations,—whatever Mr. Whitney may propose, whatever may be involved in the schemes of Governor Hill, it is still true that the party policy is settled, and the party direction given, by the same Free Trade elements that triumphed so completely a year ago. This element created the present Democratic delegations in Congress, and they will be found responsive to its touch.

Under all these circumstances it would be fatuous for those interested in the maintenance of Protection to feel themselves secure. Not only is the contest of 1888 uncompleted and undecided, but the situation is perhaps more critical now than it was a year ago. The rise of the Trusts has confused the lines of battle somewhat, and at the same time the Administration, weakened by its deference to bad political influences, has not had time or opportunity to gain friends by elevated measures of public policy. There are important elements which were rallied to the Protection line in November that could not be brought forward again, under existing conditions; and so long as it seems that the battle-ground remains in the "doubtful States,"—that the South is still solid, and the strain and stress of the contest must again fall upon New York, Indiana, and Connecticut,—there is not reason for confidence that the Free Trade movement has suffered more than a temporary check, or for any cheerful belief that its assaults can be more easily repelled next time than they were last. The prize of the American market is too tempting, the appetite of foreign interests too keen, and the activity of trade competition too strenuous, to permit the relaxation of an effort which came so near success as did that for Free Trade a year ago.

Meantime, it is also true that if the situation remains unchanged and the contest undecided, the facts and arguments remain as they were. It is no more wise in 1889 to sacrifice our working people than it was in 1888, nor is it any more patriotic to abandon our industrial independence. Whatever was said for the principle of Protection last year can be said now with equal fitness and truth. In the midst of all the foul odors of the Spoils stirrings, there are higher interests and loftier considerations in plain view ahead.

"LOCAL OPTION" IN PENNSYLVANIA.

IF we waive the question whether Prohibition is a tolerable interference with a just measure of personal liberty, and concede the right of the community to prevent its members from obtaining articles of consumption which they desire, it is then very obvious that the "local option" system of dealing with the liquor traffic may be fitly applied to the State of Pennsylvania. For it has been shown that there is a distinct and irreconcilable variation of opinion on this subject in different localities. There are commu-

nities demanding that they shall have liquor sold among them, and there are other communities which with equal emphasis and earnestness insist upon rejecting it. Each therefore speaks for itself, and each speaks differently from the other. Their requirements, if the local opinion is to be respected, cannot be met by a general and uniform law regarding the State as an indivisible community. Nothing but a plan of local choice, by which each locality shall be able to secure for itself the condition it prefers, will appropriately deal with such a case. One county, Berks, votes 22,438 to 3,229 that it wants liquor sold, while another county, Lawrence, votes 4,486 to 1,588 that it does not. There are twenty-nine counties of the State wanting Prohibition; there are thirty-eight counties which do not want it. How are these conditions to be met, at all, except by Local Option?

It has become perfectly plain, at any rate, that all legislation concerning the sale of liquor is practically of a Local Option character. The license laws themselves work out in that manner. In certain counties,—Indiana, Huntingdon, and others,—no licenses are granted by the judges. Public opinion upholds this course. In other counties, Philadelphia for example, the number of drinking places is greatly diminished under the Brooks law, the majority of the community sustaining that. And in still other counties, of which Berks is an instance, no change has been effected even by the Brooks law, its restrictive purpose being negated by the inclination of the judges, representing the feeling of the people. And so, on the other hand, with Prohibition itself. The experience is uniform that it answers its purpose in those communities whose opinion is favorable to it, and that there are other communities in which it is valueless. A prohibition journal before us concedes that in certain cities of Iowa,—Burlington and Davenport it names,—liquor is sold in defiance of the law. That it is sold, though not openly, in Portland and other cities of Maine, is not denied. But there are many communities in Iowa and Maine, and in every Prohibition State where the law is as well enforced as that against homicide.

The reason for this variation is that variation of opinion which is expressed in the Pennsylvania counties' vote, by which one demands liquor and another rejects it. Such a contrast of popular opinion causes a contrast in the working of the law in respect to the traffic. One set of prosecuting officers, and juries, and judges, respecting the law themselves, and representing a local opinion of the same character, will make the law respected; while another set of officers, jurors, and judges, representing the opposite opinion, will do nothing of the sort. Local option is thus exercised: it amounts to that, whatever the law of regulation, or restriction, or prohibition, may profess to be. If the Amendment had been adopted, and the Legislature had passed a consistent law for its enforcement, the result would have been, after all, that some counties would have lived up to it, and some would not seriously have tried to do so.

It is obvious that these local variations of condition and opinion spring from a variety of natural causes. People who have the habit of using beer, or wines, or spirits, and who see no moral impropriety in it, are simply not able to regard with respect a law prohibiting such use. If we endeavor to realize the mental attitude of those Germans,—for example,—whose life habit has been to drink beer or wine, and not to drink water at all, and who find themselves confronted in America by the proposition that they must do the reverse or break both the moral and the statute law, we may be able to understand faintly the reason why some counties in Pennsylvania regarded as an abomination the very measure which other counties held to be a clear and unquestionable expression of a divine purpose.

In the Southern States the growth of the prohibitory system has been entirely upon the local plan. Not a single State south of the old line has adopted it bodily. Beginning in Maryland, and spreading to other States, within the last fifteen years the movement has been such that many counties now have no legal and very little illegal sale of liquor. Under laws which permitted local choice in the matter, it has resulted that communities have retained liquor or have put it away, according as they were convinced or not of its evil effects.

The essential weakness of local prohibition, of course, is that it suffers from the adverse influences of neighboring localities which do not have prohibition. But this is inevitable in any prohibitory system whatever, so long as the whole world does not consent to it. The border line of a State is as difficult to guard as the dividing lines of counties or townships. If Pennsylvania had adopted the Amendment, we should have had liquor offered us by all our non-prohibiting neighbors, and the efficiency of the system would have been more or less impaired at every point of contact with them. It is for this reason that the intensely earnest Prohibitionists have urged that the system must be national, and that nothing short of an absolute destruction of manufacture and importation, as well as sale, by national law, would be effective.

But faith that we shall have, within any near time, such a national system, is too exalted for relation with practical statesmanship, and if the States themselves show such a disinclination to adopt Prohibition as is indicated by all the recent voting, it is evident that Local Option is the only measure worth present discussion, and that whatever its difficulties may be in dealing with adjoining non-prohibitory territory, these are the same in kind, and no more than proportionate in degree than would be experienced under any system which attempts to check or prevent the sale of liquor. It is useless to complain concerning any prohibited area that liquor is brought in over its boundaries: the only remedy is to effectively meet and punish the illicit trade. And this, in every community which is really in earnest in behalf of Prohibition, is not impossible, though it may be difficult. The whole plan of creating temperance by law is beset with difficulty, at any rate.

THE PROPOSED HYMNAL FOR THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[SECOND PART.]

WE now come to a comparison of the proposed with the present Hymnal. The first point we notice is that the number of hymns is increased from 532 to 622. This we cannot regard as an improvement. All our American church hymn-books are too voluminous, and the increased costliness to poorer congregations is not made up by increased usefulness in any quarter. The old edition of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" had but 386 hymns; before the "Supplement" appeared there were but 273. A hymn-book limited to 300 of the best hymns would be better than these collections, which range from 480 to 1,200, most of it dead wood to ordinary congregations. It would be easy enough to cut down the present collection to that number, and even to find room for a few good hymns which have been omitted, without carrying the number above 300.

We next observe that the new collection makes no marked approach to the character of Hymns Ancient and Modern. It is true that more hymns have been added than dropped of those which are to be found in that collection and even characteristic of it; but by no means enough to give character to the proposed Hymnal. Thus nearly one-half the hymns in that collection are translations from Greek or Latin, especially the latter. But we have not been able to identify more than one in ten of the hymns in the proposed Hymnal as from that quarter. And while Keble, Thring, Mant, Neale, Wordsworth, Baker, Toke, Thrupp, Beadon, Dix, Nelson, Moultrie, Woodford, Ellerton, Phillimore, Monsell, Irons, Cooke, How, Baring-Gould, and Hewett, who belong to the "Anglo-Catholic" school contribute to the additional volume of 331 new hymns, there is an evident effort to keep the balance by representing freely the other wing of the Church. Alford, Bickerteth, Elliott, Whitfield, Plumptre, Alexander, Havergal, and other writers of the same tendency are well represented, except that Dean Plumptre has only a single hymn; while non-Anglicans, such as the German Lutheran poets translated by Winkworth, Cox, and Borthwick, besides Montgomery, Kelly, Deck, Denny, Palmer, and Bryant have their place. Evidently the Scotch-Presbyterian Bonar is a favorite with the compilers, as there are more of his hymns in this book than in the Hymnal of the Presbyterian Church. Altogether the collection aims at comprehension, and to this may be due its having more hymns than really are needed.

As we said above, although the proposed has only 190 more hymns than the present Hymnal, 331 of these are new hymns, as 291 are thrown out. The worst sufferers by exclusion are Tate and Brady, nearly all their "metrical psalms" being thrown out. Next come the poets of last century: Watts, Doddridge, Steele, Newton, Cowper, Logan, and even the Wesleys, whose representation in the new book is much decreased. So also Heber, Milman, Montgomery, and Kelly in our own age. Even the Anglo-Catholics suffer some excisions. Keble's marriage-hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" disappears; and several fine translations from the Latin of Neale, Chandler, Caswall, Nelson are not reproduced, although in some instances other versions of the same originals have been substituted. But the worst sufferers are the hymn-writers of this very Church. The compilers of the old "Psalms and Hymns,"—Bishop Onderdonk, Dr. Muhlenberg, and F. S. Key—are treated unsparingly. Dr. Muhlenberg's "I would not live away" disappears, with his approval and ours. He has left but two hymns, one of them a new insertion, while Dr. Onderdonk and Mr. Key have but one each. Bishop Whittingham's two fine translations from the German are gone, although no other rendering of *Ein feste Burg* takes the place of the first of these. Bishop Williams's one translation from the Latin is gone, while not one of the fine translations by Dr. E. A. Washburne or Rev. J. Anketell finds a place. Truly the American branch of the Anglican Church is hymnologically barren, if this compilation be

a fair picture of it. We say this subject to the caution that we have not been able to ascertain the authorship of a goodly number of the hymns, especially those classified as "Miscellaneous" and "For Children."

To pass from classes to specific hymns, we rejoice in the omission of some which never should have found a place in the Hymnal. Such are—

As o'er the past my memory strays.—*Middleton*.
Bound upon the accursed tree.—*Milman*.
Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove.—*Watts*.
Forth from the dark and stormy sky.—*Heber*.
From every stormy wind that blows.—*Stowell*.
Grace! 'tis a charming sound.—*Doddridge*.
How firm a foundation, ye saints.—*Kirkham*.
I think when I read that sweet story.—*Luke*.
I would not live away.—*Muhlenberg*.
Jesus, and shall it ever be.—*Grigg*.
O could I speak the matchless worth.—*Medley*.
O for a closer walk with God.—*Cowper*.
O worship the King.—*Grant*.
Prayer is the soul's sincere desire.—*Montgomery*.
Rise, crowned with light.—*Pope*.
Salvation doth to God belong.—*Doddridge*.
Salvation, O the joyful sound.—*Watts*.
Sinners! turn, why will ye die.—*C. Wesley*.
Sweet is the work, my God, my King.—*Watts*.
The Lord will come; the earth.—*Heber*.
The voice of free grace cries.—*Thornby*.
There is a fountain filled with blood.—*Cowper*.
This life's a dream, an empty show.—*Watts*.
Thou, whom my soul admires.—*Watts*.
When gathering clouds around I view.—*Grant*.
When I can read my title clear.—*Watts*.
When marshalled on the nightly plain.—*Kirk-White*.
When through the torn sail.—*Heber*.
While with ceaseless course the Sun.—*Newton*.

In most cases we were surprised to find these hymns in the Hymnal of 1874, and we are not surprised to find them left out of that now proposed. They generally are unobjectionable in sense, but either defective in form or sentimental in content, or overloaded with the verbiage of "poetical diction," or written in a rollicking metre which has no fit place in public worship. And we should have thought the compilers doing no more than their duty if they had sent after them—

A charge to keep I have.—*Wesley*.
Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep.—*Mackay*.
Brightest and best of the sons.—*Heber*.
O happy day that stays my choice.—*Montgomery*.

And even the much admired and constantly used Litany-hymn of Sir Robert Grant—

Saviour, when in dust to Thee

seems to us objectionable as obscuring the inner meaning of the Litany, by reducing its prayers to a series of mere invocations, when the sense is much deeper and more mystical.

But we must dissent from many of the omissions of hymns to be found in the Hymnal of 1874. Such are—

Behold the Lamb of God.—*Bridges*.
Blest day of God, most calm.—*Mason*.
Christ leads me through no darker.—*Baxter*.
Christians, awake! Salute.—*Byron*.
Come ye that love the Lord.—*Watts*.
Forth in Thy name, O Lord, I go.—*C. Wesley*.
God moves in a mysterious way.—*Cowper*.
Head of the hosts in glory.—*Bridges*.
It came upon the midnight clear.—*Sears*.
It is not death to die.—*Malan*.
Jesus, I my cross have taken.—*Lyte*.
Like Noah's weary dove.—*Muhlenberg*.
O wisdom, spreading mightily.—*Nelson*.
Tender Shepherd, Thou hast stilled.—*Meinhold*.
The ancient law departs.—*Besnauld*.
The spacious firmament on high.—*Addison*.
The voice that breathes o'er Eden.—*Keble*.
Thee will I love, my strength.—*Scheffler*.
Through all the changing scenes of life.—*Tate and Brady*.
When God of old came down.—*Keble*.
When, Lord, to this our Western land.—*Onderdonk*.

And yet in the case of nearly all of these we can see reasons which weighed for their exclusion, although we think the preponderance of considerations is on the other side.

We also miss from both the present and the proposed Hymnals some of the finest hymns in the language. There are several by Dean Plumptre and Mr. E. A. Dayman, and translations and original hymns by Mr. G. S. Calverley, Mr. H. Kynaston, and Mr. Robert C. Singleton which deserve the very highest rank; and one of Scheffler's, translated by Miss Winkworth,—

O love who formedst me to wear,

is the very best of its kind. Besides these we miss the hymns of Mr. T. H. Gill, Mr. T. T. Lynch, Miss A. L. Waring, and Jones Very.

In the arrangement the proposed Hymnal follows more closely the order of the Latin Breviaries, than does that of 1874. The hymns for the mornings and evenings of the week, of Sunday and for the canonical hours, are put first, instead of being postponed to "Special Seasons"—of all places! Next comes the "The Christian Year," or *Hymni de Tempore* and *de Sanctis* in the Breviaries. Here days for the commemoration of the Baptist, the Innocents, and the Apostles are provided expressly with hymns. Instead of a leading rubric: "The Communion of Saints" there are hymns for All Saints' Day. Then comes in both Hymnals, the characteristic rubric: "The Church," including, in the proposed Hymnal, chiefly what would find its place in the Missal or the Ritual of a Latin diocese. But, except the hymns for laying a corner-stone or dedicating a church, neither Breviary, Ritual, nor Missal would find any proper place for the rest of the contents of either Hymnal. In the proposed Hymnal this remainder constitutes the bulk of the book, and marks its especially Protestant character, not only by such rubrics as "The Holy Scriptures" and "National Festivals and Fasts," "The Christian Life" and "Home and Personal Use," but by the large range left for the exercise of private judgment in selection and use of hymns. In the Roman Catholic liturgy the Psalms and Canticles are supposed to give ample expression to the general praise of God, while hymns belong to specific occasions and festivals. Hence their restricted number and rigid prescription in the Breviary and Missal. Protestantism recognizes no such restriction, and gives the freest scope to both the writing and the singing of hymns. Even the "Hymns Ancient and Modern" recognize this by its large number of "General Hymns"—a very *contradictio in adjecto* in the Catholic view.

Finally we object to the name Hymnal. It is a mongrel formed by tacking on a Latin termination to a Greek stem, and has no general authority even in the Middle Ages. The correct term is HYMNARY, which is historically sanctioned and philologically justified.

SCULPTURE AT THE PARIS SALON OF 1889.¹

THE section of sculpture has been more affected than that of painting by the coincidence of the decennial Exposition at the Champ de Mars. A statue is not improvised as a picture is; and many sculptors, wishing to figure in the Universal Exposition, have had to forego making their appearance at the Salon. Nevertheless, the heads of the school, M. Dubois, Fremiet, Falguière, Chapu, Mercié, and Barrios, having resolved to exhibit in all places, the works by them which one sees in the Champ de Mars are in no wise unworthy of their renown. The two equestrian statues of Jeanne d'Arc, the one by M. Fremiet, and the other by M. Paul Dubois, already count among the noblest specimens of work wherein our country may take pride. One cannot but congratulate one's self on the happy conjunction of patriotic inspiration which has this year brought together, in spontaneous competition, before the eyes of strangers, two artists of such acknowledged superiority.

Every one is acquainted with the "Jeanne d'Arc" of the Place des Pyramides, conceived and executed by M. Fremiet under the stress of our disasters, as an appeal to concord and hope. Already become a sacred figure in popular imagination, it is encountered in nearly every corner of French territory, in bronze, as a print, or as a photograph. What critic, then, has taken the exception to that maiden, who, boldly seated on her high saddle, reins in her robust courser with so firm a hand, for being too short and too frail, as though the contrast between the feeble virgin and her sturdy "mount" did not with a rare felicity precisely accentuate both the fervent heroism and the moral force of the inspired peasant girl? One might, at the very most, desire for a group, so vividly impressed with the XV. Century spirit, surroundings less in dissonance with its firm and precise style—something less crushing than the huge masses of lofty, flat houses among which it finds itself somewhat overwhelmed. But M. Fremiet thought otherwise, and believing that it was necessary to remake his statue, he alone had the right to judge himself so severely. Haunted by that holy vision, he has wished in his new work, to give it a more realistic aspect, and establish more classical relations between the proportions of the rider and those of her horse. Meanwhile, the attitude remains the same. Armor-clad from head to foot, and oriflamme in hand, Jeanne seems ever to be arresting her steed on the Butte Saint Roch in front of the breach. A realistic, figure, through the exact and precise details of the equipment, and at the same time an ideal figure, by reason of the laurel crown which forms, as it were, a nimbus round the bare head. While, on the Place des Pyramides, the ideal character has been more frankly designated, in this new work

¹From *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, June 1st, 1889. Translation for THE AMERICAN by William Struthers.

the sculptor appears to have wished to show more naturalism. This time Jeanne is a true peasant. Her throat, erstwhile, completely hidden under her armor, now enlarged and developed, is clearly outlined beneath the coat of mail at the hollowing-out of the cuirass; her body has become closer-knit; her waist, stouter. Is this truer from a historical point of view? Not possessing any portrait of Jeanne, we remain in utter ignorance. Howbeit, what her contemporaries say is that, although sturdy and wholly a peasant, she was withal somewhat small and comely. At the court of Chinon, as well as at the tribunal of Rouen, people were struck with the ease of her demeanor and the pertinence of her speech. An eye witness goes even so far as to say that she was elegant. Moreover, popular enthusiasm was not slow in transfiguring her; the legend makes her a blonde, whereas she seems to have been a brunette. Hence, it was no erudite scruple that induced M. Fremiet to undertake a labor so courageous and so dangerous. He yielded to the imperious need experienced by great artists, of pursuing that perfection which ever eludes them, even when the vulgar believe them satisfied; and, in these days of facile contentments and vain presumptions, such an example of disinterestedness and conscientiousness is above mediocrity. The localities on French soil where the valiant maid has left her trace are numerous enough for no embarrassment to ensue in granting to M. Fremiet's new work both a useful and glorious destination. Still, we would regret to see this big sister ousted from the Place des Pyramides by that little sister whom we have there loved so well.

When we gaze upon M. Fremiet's statue it seems that the ideal Jeanne d'Arc, by so many artists so long pursued, has been definitely attained. Yet, if we turn to that of M. Paul Dubois, we speedily behold how, even in the case of a historical figure, the ideal remains always ungrasped, and how it is always possible to mount still higher. Very long is it since a work of art made upon us so lively and profound an impression. One needs to recall the best executed, most spontaneous, most learned *chefs d'œuvre* of the Renaissance in order to find a similar harmony of inspiration and execution. While the majority of his predecessors, both painters and sculptors, through fear of altering the pure character of the inspired maid, have well-nigh always shown her in repose, whether at Reims or Domrémy, M. Dubois has beheld in her the missionary in action; he has not hesitated to burden her little hand with the long sword wherewith she resolutely commanded her troops. Small, supple, slender, firmly fixed in her low saddle, almost standing on tiptoe in her stirrups, and, with her head raised heavenward, scarcely holding the reins, she, confident and decided, gives free play to the proud and nervous courser that bears her. This animal is superb; he rushes forward as though conscious of his rôle, moving at a trot, with leg high lifted, like a steed of fine breed. Admirably marked is the movement, without effort or violence, by the entire thrust of the body, the inclination of the mane, and the backward sweep of the tail. The corresponding movement of his rider is not less surely indicated. To elevate her sword in the air Jeanne must perforce draw her arm back quickly, and this gesture uplifts the shoulder-piece, letting one see the coat of mail under the arm-pit. So slight a displacement, forcibly effectuated, suffices to take from the flat armor, demurely engirdling the maid like a sheath, both its rigidity and its coldness. M. Dubois, while studying the garb of his heroine with the same archaeological conscience as M. Fremiet, more resolutely conceals his knowledge; in the accoutrement of the horse, as well as in the equipment of the maiden warrior, he avoids, with the greatest care, all excessive oddities of ornament, every projection unduly marked, and all chiseling too boldly wrought, whereby the mind might be distracted from the unity of movement and the general expression. In spite of the beauty of the beast, the weapons, the attitude, the gestures, as it ascends without effort or pause along each supple and calm surface, the eye, in this way, feels itself carried afar up, until it pauses at length at the face, a face at once irregular and charming, plebeian and distinguished, candid and intelligent, ecstatic and wilful, modestly encased in a flat casque without crest or plumes, like to the sweet features of some heroic nun in her coif. That mixture of boldness and innocence, gentleness and energy, artlessness and good sense, piety and practicalness, which perplex us in Jeanne d'Arc, have been expressed by the artist with a simplicity and force that are in all respects superior.

Is the alto-relievo by M. Chapee, called "Hope," to form part of a mortuary monument? One sees there, in profile, seated within a niche, and in drapery of broad folds, a large woman, who recalls, in attitude and style, the celebrated figure of "Thought" sculptured for the tomb of Mme. d'Agoult. The two figures of "Grief" and "Glory," modeled by M. Mercier, are intended for the tomb of Paul Baudry, the architecture of which has been executed by his brother. The monument is composed of a sarcophagus applied against a wall, and surmounted by a piedouche bear-

ing the bust of the painter, whom "Glory" has just crowned. This "Glory," a flying figure in high relief, wrought into the wall, seems to have been borrowed from the ceiling of the Court of Cassation. M. Mercier has had it at heart to have the artist crowned by one of the latter's favorite creations; therefore, he has, with his well-known skill, been pleased to reproduce all the peculiarities of Baudry's decorative style—the delicate elegance of the extremities, the graceful sadness of the physiognomy, the manifold wrinklings of the light drapery. "Grief," a figure in full relief, standing below on the steps of the shrine, rests weeping upon the sarcophagus. Here M. Mercier becomes himself once more. This large woman, wholly enveloped, lost, so to speak, in an immense mantle, barely permits one to see a small portion of her face concealed by her hands, but one surmises underneath the weight of drapery enshrouding her, so laudable, so tender a contraction of the entire form that one is smitten with emotion. It is a puissant and noble improvisation, and destined to become masterly and living sculpture.

REVIEWS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Henry Cabot Lodge. (American Statesmen.) Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889.

SO far as the facts of his career are concerned there is nothing new to be said about George Washington. A new biography of him must be, therefore, simply a restatement of them, and the originality of the work relates to the author's literary method, his point of view, and his conception of Washington's character. In the present instance, Mr. Lodge has made a very interesting biography. He describes Washington's career concisely and clearly, gives us many personal and social details concerning him, and presents him anew as a great and honorable figure in history. "I am conscious," he says, at the close of his work, "that these volumes speak, so far as they speak at all, in a tone of almost unbroken praise of the great man they attempt to portray. If this be so, it is because I could come to no other conclusions. For many years I have studied minutely the career of Washington, and with every step the greatness of the man has grown upon me, for analysis has failed to discover the act of his life which, under the conditions of the time, I could unhesitatingly pronounce to have been an error. . . . I see in Washington a great soldier who fought a great war to the end impossible without him; a great statesman who did more than all other men to lay the foundations of a republic which has endured in prosperity for more than a century. I find in him a marvelous judgment which was never at fault, a penetrating vision which beheld the future of America when it was dim to other eyes, a great intellectual force, a will of iron, an unyielding grasp of facts, and an unequalled strength of patriotic purpose. I see in him too a pure and high-minded gentleman of dauntless courage and stainless honor, simple and stately of manner, kind and generous of heart."

If we were regarding him for the first time, this would seem the very superlative of eulogium,—praise which a mortal man could not deserve. Yet where is it excessive? What student of history and character, surveying the first President from the ground of American constitutional freedom, has not come to the same conclusions? Regarding his great combination of powers, his steadiness, his fidelity to the cause he represented and embodied, what defect did he show? Remembering that he carried the undertaking of Independence through to its triumph, that he never swerved from the policy of subordinating the military to the civil authority, that he did not even entertain the thought of taking arbitrary power upon himself, and that when Independence had been won he used all his great influence and exerted all his large strength to unify and organize the new nation,—how noble and heroic his services to mankind appear!

Mr. Lodge endeavors to present something more of Washington than the details of his public career. He accepts somewhat in the nature of a challenge the declaration of "a brilliant writer, the latest historian of the American people,"—Prof. McMaster—that "General Washington is known to us, and President Washington. But George Washington is an unknown man,"—and he undertakes to describe not simply the general and president, but the individual. In this he has a very fair degree of success. There is enough material for a personal life of Washington,—as much material, indeed, as is consistent with such a subject. Washington was not a person who afforded small details to the tittle-tattle writer. They did not attach to him. His career was all cast in a large mould. He acted upon a great stage, and moved with dignity at each step. But all his movings are well known. The facts of his early life,—his charming intercourse with his brother, their trip to Barbadoes, his surveys for Lord Fairfax, his several love affairs, his energetic courtship of Martha Custis, his field sports, his industry and skill in farming, his care of his wards the Custis children,—all these and many more facts

of his private and personal life, showing him in his habit as he lived, are easily accessible, and have not been unknown for half a century. Macaulay doubtless might have declared, as Professor McMaster has done, that we knew nothing of a man of whom we know so much, but it would have been, in that case, a snare of style, a startling rhetorical effect rather than an exactly stated truth of history.

The extent and value of Washington's services after the war had closed,—his influential part in the movement by which a Constitution was framed, the more complete Union organized, and the new government steered through the dangerous channels of its first eight years,—have been better understood since the recent centennial studies of the Constitutional period, and it is natural to find them form an important feature in this work. It was the habit of an earlier time, no doubt, to think of Washington only as the Revolutionary general. But we have learned the other side of him, and come to comprehend his greatness also in civil administration. Mr. Lodge covers all the ground up to the resignation of the commission at Annapolis, in one volume, and leaves the whole of the second to the sixteen years from 1783 to 1799. In the course of this, he has to deal with an old topic which of late, by the issue of Mr. Moncure D. Conway's *Life of Edmund Randolph*, has assumed a temporarily increased interest,—the Fauchet affair, and Randolph's forced resignation from the State Department, in 1795. He acquits Randolph of any moral lapse, but he insists that the suggestion of Mr. Conway that the resignation was in the nature of "an imperious sacrifice to a great political necessity," which Washington simply permitted as such, "in great anguish of heart," is untenable. Mr. Lodge declares that there is no evidence of any such state of facts. "Nobody," he says, "sacrificed Randolph but himself." He committed a grave error, and had to quit the Cabinet. To undertake to excuse him by blaming Washington has not a shadow of good reason. The analysis which Mr. Lodge gives of the whole French complication, and especially of this affair with Fauchet, is clear and able. It is one of the few new topics which have been developed concerning Washington's career, and affords an opportunity to the new biographer for adding several strong pages to his book.

It must be remarked, in justice, that Mr. Lodge's style in these volumes is not above criticism. There is an excess of explanation of his own attitude, and his frame of mind. At times he is laboriously diffuse in stating how and when he is going to begin to tell us something, and at others he strives so hard to make himself perfectly intelligible that one fears he meant his work for very young and inexperienced readers. Much of this explanatory verbiage certainly might have been omitted, if the introduction and concluding remarks were retained. The story itself justifies the conclusions which Mr. Lodge insists upon: they gain nothing by any attempt to "rub them in." But this defect of manner is a small consideration, compared with that of the generally sound, consistent, and patriotic view which the two volumes present us.

HENRY THE SEVENTH. By James Gairdner. (Twelve English Statesmen.) London: Macmillan & Co.

A very proper selection for a list of "Twelve English Statesmen" is the first of the Tudor Kings, by whose shrewdness, not to say craft, the Wars of the Roses were at last ended, and the House of Lancaster remained master of the field. Henry the Seventh might indeed be regarded as the first of English statesmen, using that word in any exact sense, for he established England as a power in the affairs of nations, and made her influence respected throughout Europe. The biography made by Mr. Gairdner is an excellent piece of work,—one of the best, we think, that has been placed in this series. He deals kindly with Henry, and presents him as a man of quick insight, sound judgment, moderate temper, humane disposition, and some sense of humor. That he was a fair scholar, and a good judge of art is certain, too. He spoke French fluently, and had a competent knowledge of Latin. He finished the hospital of the Savoy the year before his death, and made provision for the splendid chapel at Westminster, in which he lies interred.

The fame of Henry the Seventh is obscured from our view by the broad figure of his son, and the important events of the former's reign by the tremendous ones of the latter's. Some traits of the younger Henry that have made him most conspicuous were derived doubtless through the Yorkist blood of his mother, yet in looking at his many marriages,—which to the common mind seem the most striking feature of his career,—one may see in them a reflection of the scores of political marriages which Henry the Seventh had in hand at different times, for himself, his sons, his daughters, and everybody of importance who was under his control. Marriage, in fact, was one of his best used methods of statecraft, and after the death of his queen, Elizabeth, he entertained

schemes of alliance for himself, in all directions, none of which, however, attained any practical result. He proposed, at one time, to marry Katharine of Arragon, who remained in England as a sort of state prisoner, after the death of Prince Arthur, to whom she had been wedded, and he negotiated also to marry her cousin Joanna, widow of Ferdinand II., of Naples. Then he thought of the Archduchess Margaret of Flanders, who had herself been twice married, though she was only twenty-seven years old, and this idea was entertained for some time, "off and on." And yet a fourth scheme of statesmanship was that he should espouse the elder sister of Katharine of Arragon, Joanna, who became a widow in September, 1506, by the death of her husband, the Archduke Philip. This Joanna, it is true, was considered feeble of mind, but all the same Henry thought marrying her would give him a hold on the affairs of Spain, and as a "statesman" he sought to compass that end.

THREE DAYS: A MIDSUMMER LOVE STORY. By Samuel Williams Cooper. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1889.

There is a ring of sincerity about "Three Days," Mr. Cooper's latest book, which redeems whatever errors of construction and style a cold critic might lay to its account. Whether we learnedly call its tendency realistic or simply say that it is candid, the fact remains that it has a distinctive charm born of unstudied simplicity and directness. It is characteristic of such work, written for summer readers lightly and with easy fluency, that it often falls into commonplaces of diction and conventionalities of plot, but "Three Days," while treating of the artificial life of the sea-side, is neither conventional nor slipshod. The pleasant narrative runs on to the *denouement* with now and then, one would think, a falsely selected episode and perhaps a little neglect of the unities; but with no tiresome analysis of character, and, certainly, with a constantly varied interest.

While the type of the book is not a lofty one,—who would care to idle in a hammock or lie on the beach with a lofty tome,—yet the story is well planned, and its seductive style is well suited for lazy reading. The people depicted are the fashionable habits of summer hotels, old and young; two of whom, the hero and heroine, in three days, go through all the stages of love-making from wooing to engagement, the result of which hasty proceeding is a disillusion for the young and innocent girl which transforms her character, and reveals to her the darker side of life.

The novel is a clear advance over the author's previous book: "The Confessions of a Society Man," and omits its realistic exposures of high-life, while maintaining the same frankness of method.

In point of binding, letter-press, and illustrations, the publishers have dealt luxuriously with "Three Days." The pictures are charming examples of the work of C. C. Cooper, Jr., and Hal. H. S. M.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

A REPRINT from London is "The History of a Slave," by H. H. Johnston, a geographer and traveler, and author of a volume on the "Kilimanjaro Expedition." The present book, which is not large, is really a fiction;—it professes to give the story of a slave, Abu-l-Guwah, but is made up of bits of observation and incident, woven together in this form. It makes, as the author says, a realistic sketch of life in the Soudan, and the obvious criticism is that it is hideously and painfully savage in its details. Yet, no doubt, these are not an exaggeration of the truth: we have abundant testimony from all trustworthy sources, from Cardinal Lavigerie, and Stanley, and Professor Drummond down, that the horrors of the slave-trade in Africa can hardly be exaggerated. It is, therefore, a merit of the present work that it offers an interesting and dramatic account, drawn from life, of the slave-trade's horrid features, and to this the author adds materially by a number of graphic illustrations,—nearly fifty altogether. "These illustrations," he says, "are truthful delineations of African life and scenery, and have, most of them, been done in Africa from actuality." (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

A Southern novel, entitled "Wheat and Tares," is by Graham Claytor, which we suppose is a pseudonym. The story is of good and worthy people who suffer reverses, and experience the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. The time is before and after the Civil War. The merits of the book are that it is obviously drawn from life, and that the characters have vitality and distinctness. There are suggestions of such vivid sketching as that of Richard M. Johnston, and the local color in places reminds us of that in his Georgia tales. But the literary art of the book is so defective as to deprive it of the advantage which the merits mentioned would otherwise claim for it. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE first of the six volumes which are to compose the new dictionary of The Century Company has been issued, and has made a very favorable impression. Not the least of its merits is Mr. De Vinne's skillful arrangement of its typography. This first volume includes 1,200 pages, and extends from A to Cono. Its size is due to its plan: it undertakes to give not only the words, with their spelling, pronunciation, history, and definitions, but also an account of the object denoted by the words, with items of information about them such as are found in encyclopædias.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that "The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe," by her son, Rev. Charles E. Stowe, is now passing through the Riverside Press, and will be given to the public early in the autumn. It is to be a handsome volume, embellished with fine portraits and other illustrations, and will be sold only by subscription.

Mr. de Quanten, who was the confidant of King Charles XV., of Sweden, is publishing some grave revelations in a Stockholm magazine about what took place between Sweden and Norway in 1864, before the war undertaken by Prussia and Austria against Denmark. Charles XV. wished to restore the union of the three Scandinavian countries so as to counterbalance the increasing influence of Prussia. Frederick VII., of Denmark, was favorable to the plan, but he died before the agreement was signed. His successor, Christian IX., the present king, hesitated and compromised the project. These revelations are causing a scandal at Stockholm and Copenhagen, and both the Swedish and Danish governments are trying to prevent any further publication of what they consider to be State secrets. Mr. de Quanten holds out and says he is going to tell all he knows.

M. Paul Thureau-Dangin has lately published the fifth volume of his "History of the July Monarchy." It includes the four years, 1841-45, which were the triumphal years of M. Guizot and his peace policy. The volume is rich in document, well composed, and well written.

The Prussian administration is making a vigorous revision of the public libraries and reading rooms in Posen and Upper Silesia, in order to clear them of all writings inspired by the Polish national sentiment.

M. François Coppée, who has just written a short story entitled "Henrietta," is about finishing a volume of verse, "Sincere Words."

A book on "Maritime Armament in Europe," by M. Maurice Leloir, a retired naval officer, gives a clear and exact account, not only of the French navy, but also of all the European naval forces.

The Baron Kaulbars, formerly Russian Commissioner in Bulgaria, has just written a voluminous study on geographical work in Russia.

Mr. Harold Frederic, in his London dispatch to the New York Times, on the 13th inst., says: "The Academy devotes nearly two entire pages to a eulogistic review of 'Dragons' Teeth,' a great novel from the Portuguese, translated in America by Miss Serrano and published by Ticknor & Co. It does not mention, however, that America steadily produces ten good translations of valuable Continental books to every one made here in England, and that great numbers of authors like Franzos, Ebers, Heyse, Freytag, and Galdos are well known there whose names have scarcely been heard in England."

"An Essay on the Autographic Collections of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution," by Lyman C. Draper, originally published in the tenth volume of the Wisconsin Historical Society Collections, has been issued separately, revised and enlarged in a handsome quarto form, by Burns & Son, New York.

There is no end to the issue of volumes of history. Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, announce that they have made arrangements to supplement their series, Epochs of Modern History, by a short series of books treating of the history of America, which will be published under the general title Epochs of American History. The series will be under the editorship of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Assistant Professor of History in Harvard College. The volumes, which will be issued separately, each being complete in itself, are to be three in number, as follows: "The Colonies (1492-1763)," by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, author of "Historic Waterways," etc.; "Formation of the Union (1763-1829)," by Albert Bushnell Hart, editor of the series; and "Division and Re-Union (1829-1889)," by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Wesleyan University, author of "Congressional Government," etc.

A correspondent writes to *The Critic* to say that Miss Winnifred Jennings, youngest daughter of Capt. G. S. Jennings, U. S. A.,

retired, is the "George Truman Kercheval," whose book, "Lorin Mooruck, and Other Indian Stories," recently published by J. Stillman Smith, Boston, has been so warmly commended by Herbert Welsh, Edward Everett Hale, and Bishop H. B. Whipple.

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, having undertaken to write an account of the life and education of their father's deaf, dumb, and blind pupil, the late Laura Bridgman, will be glad to receive any letters, papers, etc., relating to the subject. Mrs. Hall's address is Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, of Boston, has made a German translation of Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published it. The fifty-cent edition (English), it is stated, sells from a thousand to fifteen hundred copies weekly.

Cable dispatches from London give some details concerning the political activities of Mr. Augustine Birrell, whose clever volume of essays and criticisms, "Obiter Dicta," gave him an introduction in this country. Under the patronage of Mr. John Morley he has appeared in public and has been made the Liberal candidate for Parliament in the West Fife district of Scotland.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will bring out at once, a volume "Our Journey to the Hebrides," by Joseph and Mrs. Pennell, our Philadelphia stars in the English literary and art constellations. Some part of this has been seen in *Harper's Magazine*, and the contrast in its descriptions of the Scottish Islands with those in William Black's novels has agitated the latter not a little. The book will be looked for with interest.

The firm of Cushing & Bailey, of Baltimore, Md., has changed its old and well known name to that of Cushing & Company, Mr. Lewis E. Bailey retiring on the 1st inst. The business, which will now be conducted by Mr. Joseph M. Cushing, was established in Baltimore, in 1810, by Joseph Cushing, grandfather of Jos. M.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE desire of "English syndicates" to purchase American properties seems to be growing into a passion,—if we may believe all we hear. Mr. Russell Harrison is said to have cabled from England, a few days ago, to his partner, Mr. Wm. J. Arkell, that an English syndicate desired to purchase the periodicals owned by his firm. The answer which Arkell sent was: "Do not care to sell *Judge* at any price. Would not sell *Leslie's* less than \$1,000,000 in cash."

Cardinal Gibbons appears to appreciate the usefulness of the press as a means of influencing public opinion. He writes in *Public Opinion* of last week an article on the question of "religious instruction" in schools, (insisting that it cannot be dispensed with, but conceding the difficulty in regard to public schools); and in the *Cosmopolitan* magazine for August he will have a paper on the labor question,—in which he "makes a recognition of the right of the laboring men to combine."

ART.

COMMENT ON THE SECRÉTAN SALE.

PARIS, July 5.

NOW that the Secrétan sale is over, it may not be out of place to say that altogether too much praise has been awarded to this gallery. Certainly, it contained a great many masterpieces; nevertheless there were also in it some works of an inferior order and a few of doubtful authenticity. M. Secrétan was a gentleman like a great many others in Paris, who, when they begin to make money, desire to have a gallery of paintings. But he was not a patient and enlightened amateur who hunted out masterpieces wherever he could find them: he preferred to select the works of well known artists and to pay the price they commanded on the market—and sometimes more. His first purchases, made about a dozen years ago, were, consequently, not all of great artistic value, but as his taste became more cultivated he exchanged his earlier canvases for others of a higher order. His intention was to continually improve his collection and, at his death, leave it to the Louvre. Unfortunately for him and for the French national gallery, his copper speculations put an untimely end to this grand dream and obliged him to sacrifice not only his art treasures but his splendid Louis XIII. mansion, in the centre of Paris, and all his other property as well.

It was the fashion among persons who talked of art always to say something in their conversation about the Secrétan collection; yet, although its owner readily opened his doors to the lovers of good painting, very few seem to have had an exact notion of what the gallery in the rue Moncry contained. It was said in a general way that M. Secrétan had devoted his time and money to buying the works of ancient and modern masters without excep-

tion. In reality, the gallery included the works of a certain number of old masters only, and the paintings of a few modern artists whose reputations have been consecrated by time or, at least, by general assent. In the selection of the works by the old masters M. Secrétan seems to me to have been more fortunate than in those belonging to the modern school; still, with some exceptions, even they are far from being the marvelous works represented by too over-zealous dealers.

The total amount obtained from the sale of the pictures, about \$1,100,000, is considerably less than they cost M. Secrétan. But this is not surprising when we reflect that he bought a great many of these paintings at a time when money was plenty and when collectors disputed the purchase of well-known works at no matter what price. The Meissoniers sold well, if we except his "1805," of which Manet said: "It is singular that in this picture everything is in iron save the cuirasses of the cuirassiers." This painting was bought a few years ago of M. Crabbe, a Belgian collector, and the price paid by M. Secrétan was \$70,000; this time it is the Duke of Aumale who becomes its owner at \$38,000. The Corots, although not among that master's best work, all brought high prices, while the five canvases by Diaz were appreciated above their real value. The Troyons, splendid specimens of that artist's talent, were all sold higher than the upset price. The most important price obtained for one of the works by the old masters was \$55,200, which was paid by a French dealer for Pieter de Hooghe's "Dutch Interior." With few exceptions the old masters did bring the prices it was expected they would bring.

It is impossible to yet know where all the important pictures have gone, as a great many were purchased on commission by the leading picture dealers, who decline to give the names of their customers. It is known, however, that several works, including some Meissoniers and Diazes, have been bought for America. The objects of art, tapestries, faïences, bronzes, etc., produced about \$100,000. A few other pictures now at the retrospective Exhibition and at London, where they were given as gage, will be sold in the autumn. The probability is that M. Secrétan's creditors will eventually receive about \$1,200,000 as the total product of all his art treasures.

C. W.

A dispatch from Paris, on the 16th, announces that M. Proust, who made the bidding for the "Angelus" picture, on behalf of the French effort to secure it for the Louvre, has given up the application to the Chamber of Deputies for the money to pay for it, and that consequently it will become the property of the American Art Association, (New York.) The price offered by the American bidder will be augmented, it must be remembered, by the duty which we lay on imported works of art.

The frontispiece picture in the *Magazine of Art* for July is an etching, by Massé and Withers, of a painting by Mr. Tom Graham, a Scotch artist who has gained the attention of London, entitled "The Passing Salute,"—a boatload of fishermen passing a lighthouse, and waving their salute to the keeper, who stands in the doorway. The review of "Current Art" is devoted to the New Gallery, which is pronounced to have the best exhibition of the London season. (London: Cassell & Co.)

SCIENCE NOTES

PART I. of the Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution has just been issued. The report of the late Professor Baird contains many points of interest. He calls attention to the project of holding an exposition in Washington in 1892 and the willingness and ability of the National Museum to assist therein; and to the need of a new museum building. Mr. George H. Boehmer furnishes an elaborate report on the international exchanges of the Institution. The appendix contains a number of scientific papers: Prof. C. J. Mason on The Ray Collection from Hupa reservation (California); Paul Beckwith on the customs of the Dakotahs; Lieut. H. T. Allen, U. S. A., on the Atnatanas or natives of Copper River, Alaska; C. Willoughby on the Indians of the Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory; Rev. M. Eells on the stone age of Oregon; Dr. L. G. Yates, on Charm stones, or plummets; Dr. Nicholas Leon, Studies on the archaeology of Mexico; Wm. H. Holmes on spurious Mexican antiquities and their relation to Ancient Art; Wm. M. Thompson, Earthworks at Fort Ancient, O.; R. E. C. Stearns on certain parasites in Pearl Oysters; Sanford Flemming on time-reckoning for the Twentieth century, proposing a universal or cosmic day; George H. Boehmer, a report on Astronomical Observatories; Wm. J. Rhees, a catalogue of the publication of the Smithsonian Institution.

In the last number of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, Dr. W. Hayes Ward discusses a class of Babylonian seals, which were supposed by Menant to represent human sacrifices, and dissents

from that view of them. Prof. Long of Robert College, describes a number of Babylonian weights in the Constantinople Museum.

An important surgical operation was performed at the Hôtel Dieu, Paris, a few days ago, by Dr. Tillaux, on a patient put to sleep by hypnotism. The man was hypnotised in his bed and afterwards came to the operating room himself and lay down upon the table. After the operation was over the patient was carried back to his bed and awakened, when he learned with surprise that the operation had been performed. Curiously enough he had declared that he would prefer to be chloroformed, being afraid of suffering. Hypnotised a little in spite of himself he did not regret it, for neither during nor after the operation did he experience any pain.

The next session of the American Forestry Congress is appointed to be held in Philadelphia, beginning Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, and closing on the following Friday evening. Persons desiring to present papers at this session should notify Mr. Herbert Welsh, Chairman of the Local Committee on Speakers, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, or J. B. Harrison, Corresponding Secretary, at least two weeks before the time of meeting. The Finance Committee of the congress is trying to raise a fund of \$10,000 by securing 100 subscriptions of \$100 each, and each subscriber to this fund becomes a life member of the congress. Subscriptions to this fund may be sent to Dr. H. M. Fisher, Treasurer, 919 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and no subscription will be payable until at least 100 life members have been secured.

The sessions of the congress will be held in Horticultural Hall, and the main hall will be devoted to general sessions, while ample room will be afforded in the foyer for committee meetings and for exhibits of plates, specimens, models, etc. Facilities will be afforded for the exhibition of improved methods of lumbering, timber-saving devices, substitutes for wood, models of lumbering machinery, photographs and plates illustrating forest scenes, seeds, and cultural implements, if application is made.

A recent issue of *Garden and Forest* spoke in very uncompromising terms of the manner in which Fairmount Park is cared for. It said that "the most casual examination" showed the Park to be in "a miserable and alarming condition. The roads are neglected and often badly gullied; the grass is totally uncared for, uncut, filled with weeds and often killed out over considerable areas. The young plantations are choked with weeds and apparently abandoned to their fate. Old trees are perishing through neglect. The pretentious gardens in the neighborhood of Horticultural Hall show what a few years of neglect can accomplish, and how much out of place such gardens are in public grounds." In reply to this, *Forest Leaves*, the organ of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, enters a decided protest. It says: "Fairmount is the people's resort, and we would regret to see it all in closely cropped lawn, with the accompanying 'keep off the grass,' staring one in the face at every point. Although the presence of multitudes of picnic parties treading out part of the grass is an offense to the æsthetic taste of our contemporary, we rather look upon such as a rational use of the Park. There are portions where the lawn is well maintained, and pedestrians are confined to the walks, but we should consider it a grave mistake to put the whole Park area under such restriction."

A dispatch from Washington, July 15, says that the Senate Committee on Irrigation is about to start for the West. It will make an extended tour of the Western States and Territories to investigate the practicability of the theory that the arid lands of the great plains can be redeemed by irrigation, and that water for the irrigation can be supplied by storing the surplus in vast reservoirs to be constructed in the Rocky Mountains. During the summer the officers of the Geological Survey charged with that duty have been engaged in arousing public attention in the West, so as to secure the attendance of expert engineers and practical men at the committee's sessions, to obtain facts of all sections, to compare and obtain climate and water data, and in other ways increase the value of the Committee's collection of data. Major Powell, the Director of the Geological Survey, will be the guest of the committee upon this journey, and it will also be accompanied by an irrigation engineer, Mr. Richard J. Hinton, who has been engaged in the work of organizing the inquiry.

The *Louis Pasteur*, the first of three new steamers built by the U. S. Government for the marine hospital service, was launched at Wilmington, Del., from the yards of the Pusey & Jones Company, on the 17th inst. An important feature is the fumigating machine. This is to be connected with the steam generator and will consist of a furnace for the generation of sulphurous-oxide gas, two tanks to contain bichloride of mercury and pumps for forcing the gas. There will also be a blower and engine to operate it, connected with the boiler and the sulphurous-oxide furnace. The steamer is 80 feet long, 16½ feet breadth of beam, 6½ feet depth of hold. Her consorts are to be built in the same yard.

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

THE OVERESTIMATION OF GOETHE.

Mary E. Nutting, in *Andover Review*.

LEAVING aside his character altogether, and its possible influence, there is no writer of anything like his reputation whose works require to be read from the literary, from the artistic standpoint, with so careful a discrimination. Far from perceiving in Goethe a genius supreme in poetry, in literature, we might say that no one of his works should be regarded as a work of genius in the higher, not to say the highest sense, taken, that is, in its entirety. It has indeed been asserted, in impatience, we presume, against the sort of idolatry in question, that Goethe did not possess genius, but talent only, of a more or less phenomenal order. This is an excess in the contrary direction. But if we might be permitted to express a candid opinion, based upon a careful perusal of Goethe's most noted works, it would be that the amount of real genius therein is, considering his reputation, singularly little. For the rest, his gift must be described as cleverness; not, indeed, the cleverness which has been termed "common as dirt, and as cheap;" Goethe's, at its best, is a sort of transcendental cleverness, but still cleverness, and not the other,—the vision, that is, the faculty divine. It is not that the work of Goethe is unequal; the works of a writer of indisputable genius are often singularly unequal. It is rather, and preëminently, that his work lacks that selective character which is the note of the highest literary art, as of every other. It is lacking, moreover, in unity of construction, in that initial sense in which a work seems to have grown, as the tree grows, in the mind of its author, so that every bough and every branch, with all its detail of leafage, is related vitally to the central life of the whole. Goethe's famous work seems rather like a mosaic, the parts of which have been deliberately fitted together. This mosaic work, however ingenious, however skillfully put together, cannot, in the nature of things, be set beside the other; it has not the vitality. The peculiarity of Goethe's work is that nuggets and threads of genius are distributed, as chance may have it, through the whole. It is for this reason, as we conceive, that he is the most tantalizing of writers, in that he constantly arouses an expectation which his work, as a whole, is inadequate to fulfill. It means so much in some places as to impose upon us the delusion that it must mean greatly throughout; and with no other author, perhaps, has so much been read into his works as with Goethe.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

Goldwin Smith, in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

WHY has not Christianity put an end to war? Why has it not put an end to government and police? If the words of Christ were fully kept there would be no longer need of any of these, and in proportion as the words of Christ are kept the need of all three decreases. But all three, like the institutions of an imperfect world and an imperfect society generally, are provisionally recognized by the Gospel. Soldiers are told not to give up their calling but only to give up extortion. Two religious soldiers are introduced, the centurion whose servant Christ heals and Cornelius. Military imagery is employed which would have been incongruous if all war had been sin. "Warring a good warfare" is a synonym for zeal in the ministry. The Christians under the Empire, though they were growing Quakerish as well as ascetic, objected not so much to bearing arms as to the religion of the standards. The religious consecration of war, by prayers for a victory, singing *Te Deums*, blessing colors, hanging them in the churches, and so forth, is certainly a curious mode of worshiping Jesus of Nazareth; but it goes with a separate nationality, which is a partial denial or postponement of the brotherhood of man. State Churches have naturally carried these practices furthest; yet the free Churches of the United States prayed for victory and gave thanks for victory in the Civil War as lustily as any State Church. Of Quakerism let us always speak with respect: it made Voltaire pay homage to Christianity; but as an attempt to forestall the advent of the Kingdom of Peace it has failed, though not without doing something to hasten it. On one occasion perhaps, it even, by misleading a Czar as to the temper of Great Britain, helped to bring on a war. Still more hopelessly unpractical as an attempt to set the world right is Count Tolstói's Christian Nihilism, which would sweep away at once army, government, law-courts, and police, all safeguards for nations and men against lawless violence, all restraints upon evil men. Count Tolstói apparently would give up civilization to barbarous conquest; he would let any brigand or savage who chose, kill him, lay waste his home, and abuse his wife and daughters, rather than "resist the evil;" and much his brother the brigand or savage would be morally improved by this meekness! His picture of war is thoroughly Russian, and applies only to a conscription of serfs. The best of "My Religion" is the proof it gives that something beside military barbarism is at work,

in however chimerical a form and on however small a scale, in the mind of Russia. In speculating on the immediate future such reveries may safely be laid aside. They are in truth recoils from Russian despotism and militarism rather than deliberate views of life.

THE PUBLIC AND THE STAGE.

Henry A. Jones, in the *Nineteenth Century*.

YES, the public is our master, and in the theatrical as well as the political world the only practical thing is to make haste and recognize it. But is not this a frank acknowledgment of the irresistible force of the shop-keeping dictum that the author and manager are bound to provide the public with the exact kind of nonsense or folly it has a relish for? Not at all. The public taste is modifiable within very wide limits. The public may be led almost anywhere, easily but temporarily to any kind of new sensation or falsity, strenuously but permanently to the appreciation of what is of lasting intellectual and artistic worth. One hears constantly an outcry against the absurdity of trying to educate the public in matters of amusement, but all the while a very real education is going on amongst us. Consider the intolerable course of preliminary education a candidate for one of the stalls at some of our burlesque theatres must undergo before he can get the full flavor of the entertainment upon his palate! How rigorously he must deny himself the contemplation of all heroic actions and personages in history, in fiction, and in surrounding modern life! How severely he must abstain from all acquaintance with the graces of English literature, the beauties of his mother-tongue! What entire surrender he must make of all his pleasant leisure, that he may cultivate the society of the debased persons who haunt our public bar-rooms! How constantly alert he must be to catch all the *nuances* of their peculiar slang, and to enter into their subtlest perversions of our language! How willing he must be to sacrifice, not merely his superfluous faculties, such as his reverence for women and his ear for poetry, but such coarser possessions as logic and common sense! How patiently he must discipline himself towards the barmaid's ideal of life! And then, after a number of years, if he has diligently employed his time, he will at last be able to enter with frantic raptures, such as never Garrick, Kean, or Irving inspired, into the inner meaning and occult appreciation of some travesty, scrofulous with slang and fetid with diseased cockneyisms, of one of

those wise and lovely songs
Of Fate, and Chance, and God, and Chaos old—
And Love;

some burlesque that burlesques nothing, but only beslimes with the cheapest and filthiest modern cynicism some old-world legend such as that which tells of the deathless passion that snatched Eurydice for a moment to its embrace, or the deathless constancy that welcomed the loved Ulysses after his wanderings.

The public cannot be educated, we are told. But it is being educated, and rapidly, and in some quarters to a strange end. And if it can be trained to delight in nonsense, in imbecility, in bunkum, in claptrap, in sensation, in all sorts of passing extravagance and emptiness, shall we say that it cannot be trained to delight in the wise picturing of what is real, essential, enduring and of perennial influence and far-reaching result in our national life?

FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN FICTION.

Maurice Thompson, in *North American Review*.

NATURALLY the fiction that we read shapes in some degree the fiction that we write; but an alien art brings with it a touch of the foreign soil and a waft of the foreign air. The civilization of Great Britain is the opposite of a republican civilization; that of France is even more pronounced in its attitude of antagonism to that crystal purity of democratic patriotism upon which, if upon anything, must forever depend the perpetuity of our National life. The political nihilism and the social gloom and pessimism of Russian fiction are said to be fairly representative of the trend of Russian national influence. America, it would seem, can ill afford to have her children's characters formed in any large degree by direct alien forces; much less by those inimical to the fundamental principles of our moral, social, and political laws. "Art for art's sake" is the stumbling-block over which the self-conscious faltering, note-taking genius is forever falling headlong, and when to this obstacle is added an always-present fear of offending foreign taste and attracting alien criticism, we have a thoroughly miserable artist, cutting and trimming desperately, with but faint prospect of ever doing anything really worthy the name of art. The reflex result of all this must be to create an exotic taste for fiction spiced with alien condiments. It has created such a taste. Year by year the book-stalls of America have been more and more overloaded with English novels of cheap workmanship (as regards both the literature and the printing) and of that peculiar

cast of moral quality which comes of diluting French intrigue with English snobbery. In proportion to the increase of this tide of foreign fiction has been the decrease of the popularity of American fiction of the better class. At the same time it would appear that certain highly-gifted American authors, driven to desperation by their failure to succeed in the fair field of clean and high-toned work, have plunged into the apparently popular and probably remunerative current of a sensationalism almost bad enough to be called sensualism. The fact that a certain low grade of English novels and many poor translations of vicious French fiction do sell readily in our market has led American authors into believing that our public strenuously demands such products, when, in truth, the demand is largely the complement of a cheap supply. Doubtless there is in the sub-consciousness of the American people an ideal of fiction formed upon the essential peculiarities of our National life and imbued with the individual quality of our civilization; but this ideal is held in reserve by the force of alien influences which dominate our criticism and form the most potent element of our literary education.

NOTABLE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

. Issue for July, unless otherwise stated. (All the periodicals mentioned, except *Macmillan's*, are supplied in this country by the Leonard Scott Co., 29 Park Row, New York City.)

Art, Industry.

The Forth Bridge. Sir John Fowler, Benjamin Baker. *Nineteenth Century*
The First-night Judgment of Plays. Henry A. Jones. *Nineteenth Century*.
Jewels and Dress. Mrs. Haweis. *Contemporary Review*.

Religion, Theology, Ethics.

Cheap Missionaries. Meredith Townsend. *Contemporary Review*.
The Future of English Theology. Professor Sanday. *Contemporary Review*.
The Ethics of Punishment. W. S. Lilly. *Fortnightly Review*.

Literature, Criticism.

The First Society of British Authors (1843). Walter Besant. *Contemp. Rev*
Thomas Hardy. J. M. Barrie. *Contemporary Review*.
Ibsen and English Criticism. William Archer. *Fortnightly Review*.

History, Biography, Reminiscence.

Father Damien. Rev. H. D. Raunsley. *Macmillan's*.
The Last Illness of Lord Beaconsfield. Dr. Kidd. *Nineteenth Century*.
The Théâtre Français and its Sociétaires. Mlle. Blaze de Bury. [Conclusion from June.] *Nineteenth Century*.
Giordano Bruno and New Italy. Karl Blind. *Nineteenth Century*.
Philip Massinger. Algernon Charles Swinburne. *Fortnightly Review*.
Edward Fitzgerald. Edmund Gosse. *Fortnightly Review*.
Goethe and the French Revolution. Edw. Dowden. *Fortnightly Review*.

Social, Political.

Australian Politics. B. R. Wise. *Macmillan's*.
Progress and War. Goldwin Smith. *Macmillan's*.
Plain Speaking on the Irish Union. W. E. Gladstone. *19th Century*.
The Eight Hours Question. Harold Cox. *Nineteenth Century*.
Woman Suffrage. [Defense.] Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Ashton Dilke. *Nineteenth Century*.
Swiss Neutrality. *Fortnightly Review*.
Women's Suffrage: A Reply. *Fortnightly Review*.
A Colloquy on Currency. [Bimetallism Question.] Henry Hucks Gibbs. *Contemporary Review*.
The Position of the Irish Tenant. J. J. Clancy. *Contemporary Review*.
"Male and Female Created He Them." Julia Wedgwood. *Contemp. Rev.*

Travels, Description.

The Hill-Tribes of Chittagong. C. T. Buckland. *Macmillan's*.
Sport in Nepal. Lady Eva Wyndham Quin. *Nineteenth Century*.
Health-Seeking in Tenerife and Madeira. Sir Morell Mackenzie. *Nineteenth Century*.
The Persia of the Shah. J. D. Rees. *Nineteenth Century*.
In the Balkans with Prince Ferdinand. J. D. Bouchier. *Fort. Rev.*
How the Shah Travels When at Home. J. Theodore Bent. *Fort. Rev.*
Nordenskiöld. [Island in Gulf of Bothnia.] Sir Henry Pottinger. *Fortnightly Review*.
Bosnia and Its Land Tenure. A. P. Irby. *Contemporary Review*.
Father Damien and Leprosy in India. Edward Clifford. *Fort. Rev.*

Science.

Leprosy and Its Causes. Phineas S. Abraham. *Fortnightly Review*.
The Primitive Home of the Aryans. Prof. A. H. Sayce. *Contemp. Rev.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. Its History from the Earliest Settlements. By Richard G. Boone, A. M. Pp. 402. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
SIGNS OF PROMISE. Sermons Preached in Plymouth Pulpit, Brooklyn, 1887-9. By Lyman Abbott. Pp. 301. \$1.50. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.
WILLIAM DAMPIER. By W. Clark Russell. ("English Men of Action.") Pp. 192. \$0.60. London: Macmillan & Co.
STELLAR EVOLUTION, AND ITS RELATIONS TO GEOLOGICAL TIME. By James Croll. Pp. 118. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
HENRY THE SEVENTH. By James Gairdner. (Twelve English Statesmen Series.) Pp. 219. \$0.60. London: Macmillan & Co.
THE PEOPLE I'VE SMILED WITH. Recollections of a Merry Little Life. By Marshall P. Wilder. Pp. 268. \$1.50. New York: Cassell & Co.
DAYS OUT OF DOORS. By Charles C. Abbott. Pp. 323. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
DAVID, HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By Rev. William J. Deane. Pp. 222. \$1.00. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.
WHEAT AND TARES. A Novel. By Graham Claytor. Pp. 273. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
THE GARDEN'S STORY; or, Pleasures and Trials of an Amateur Gardener.. By George H. Ellwanger. Pp. 345. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
THE HISTORY OF A SLAVE. By H. H. Johnston. Pp. 168. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
PAGES CHOISIES DES MEMOIRES DU DUC DE SAINT SIMON. Edited and annotated by A. N. Van Daell. Pp. 236. \$0.75. Boston: Ginn & Co.

DRIFT.

AN important dispatch from Grafton, North Dakota, on the 15th inst., asserts roundly that the Dakota wheat crop is 20,000,000 bushels short, and that the total production for the Territory cannot, under the best possible conditions from now until harvest, (which will begin in the North by the 25th), exceed 20,000,000 bushels. Details are given as follows:

"The greatest detriment to a successful crop this year has, of course, been the exceedingly dry season, and only along the streams will there be any crop at all. In the spring the most terrific winds ravaged the entire Territory, and for weeks after the crop was sown the air was filled with flying particles of soil. It is altogether likely that, outside of the valley of the Red River, all the grain grown will not fill 500 cars. The best crops, and, in fact, the only fair yield, will be in the counties of Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, a small portion of Traill, the centre of Cass, and Northeastern Richland. Elsewhere the ground is as bare and almost as brown as though a prairie fire had crossed it.

"Along the main line of the Northern Pacific, in the once famous 'Bonanza Farm' district, the elevators are closing up, and the country tributary to this market is as barren as a sand hill. The Jim River Valley will barely feed its people. In short, nowhere in Dakota will there be any wheat for export save along the main line of the Manitoba road from a point thirty miles north of Fargo to the boundary."

The prevailing belief that the Civil Service examinations favor persons with a college education is refuted by the statistics given in the annual report of the Commissioners. The figures last year showed that of the applicants who had only a common school education, a larger percentage successfully passed the examinations than of the applicants who were graduates of colleges. This year's figures show a very slight change in favor of the college educated. But the number of the latter who apply for places is very small compared with the former. These figures demonstrate that the examinations are practical, and not mere tests of education.

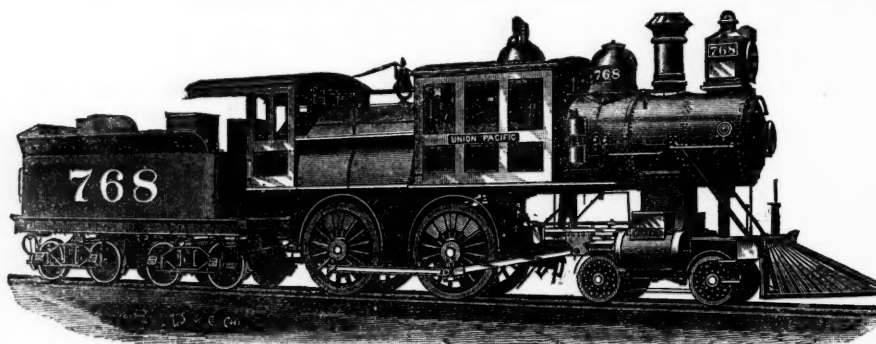
The London *Athenaeum* reports that the principal business transacted at the recent Literary Congress at Paris, over which M. Jules Simon presided, was the passing of the following resolutions, which it is hoped may be imported into the Convention of Berne:

1. As an author's title to his work includes the sole right to translate it, or to authorize its translation, the author, his successors and assigns, enjoy the right of translation during the term of copyright, even though they may not have the sole right to reproduce the work in its original form. 2. There is no reason for an author notifying in any way that he reserves the right of translation. 3. There is no ground for limiting the period during which the author of a book or his representatives may translate it.

Count Ladislas Plater, who recently died in Switzerland at the age of eighty-three, was once mercilessly ridiculed by Caroline Bauer. In her memoirs she speaks of him as "a sort of spoony youth, to whom his mamma was not very liberal as regards pocket-money, and who himself evinced an uncommon talent for economy." Yet she afterward became his wife.

It is stated that the whole number of officials now protected by the civil service rules is 27,597, of which number 8,212 are in the departmental service, 2,298 are in the customs service, 11,767 in the postal service, and 5,320 in the railway mail service.

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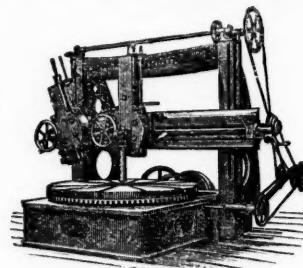
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